

## The Bee.

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## Hung Himself.

The recent election in Maryland recalls the biblical illustration of Haman and Modcai. The distinguished ex-Senator of the State of Maryland, Mr. Gorman, after having received the aid of such Negroes who left their party, instead of rewarding them for services rendered, was instrumental in passing a bill by the legislature to disfranchise them, to enable him to carry the State and elect such men, to office, to advance his political ambition. But how sadly he was disappointed. The Negroes who were the willing tools of the democratic party were compensated by the passage of an act to disfranchise them. The act that became a law operated against the man who instigated it and instead of appealing his own ambition he was hung upon the gallows that he had erected for his faithful black allies. God knew that the ignorant Negro knew not what he was doing. He saw danger ahead for the poor and ignorant of a despised people. He therefore changed the political wave and returned to the law making tribunal men whom he thought would protect and defend the liberties of the people. Mr. Gorman hung himself and with the rope he made for others. Let him rest in peace.

## Hiram Watty Wins.

The republicans of Maryland showed good sense in reelecting Hon. Hiram Watty to the City Council. Mr. Watty is one of the best known men in the State of Maryland and a true blue republican. The independent candidate Mr. Dixon, who was supported by the democrats and few disgruntled colored men resulted in his defeat. He only received two hundred votes equal to the majority received by Mr. Watty. Notwithstanding the disfranchisement of the Negro votes, the colored politicians worked manfully and taught every colored man, who could not read or write to do so which enabled all of them to vote intelligently. This was a fight of Mr. Watty's life and he and his staunch friends deserve great credit for the victory they achieved in this election. Senator McComas conducted the fight personally and was confident of success from start to finish. Mr. Watty is a popular young man and a first class politician. He demonstrated this in his recent victory over the opposition of a few colored traitors and the white democrats in the city of Baltimore.

## Asks for Help.

There is an appeal from the South, made specially to colored people requesting aid for the suffering blacks in Florida. Now, is the time for our patriotic colored people, in this section of the country, to respond liberally to the call. The communication will be seen in another column of this paper which will show what is needed. Those who desire to contribute will send their money directly to D. B. McCary, Esq., chasier of the Capital Savings Bank 609 F street northwest, who will forward the same directly to the Committee.

## A Good Man.

There is no man in the public service more deserving of commendation than Mr. O. J. Ricketts of the Government Printing Office. There never was a man more deserving of the united support of all good republicans, than Mr. Ricketts. There are a number of barking dogs in the city who are as harmless as their attacks, because

good men are more abused than the scoundrils. Good men know their friends but a scoundrel sees nothing good only in himself.

## He May Not Leave.

From the Pine Bluff Herald.

Brother Chase endeavors to persuade ex-Congressman White to remain in North Carolina. He says among other things: "There is no place better suited for the negro than the south." It must "Dixie" that Brother Chase made that statement for the "Express" purpose of hearing something drop in Texas.

No, the The Bee desires to say for the benefit of its esteemed contemporary that this city is a load stone and when people enter it they never leave. When he does leave his departure will be "Heralded" throughout Pine Bluff.

## Rebuke to Gorman.

The good citizens of Maryland gave the democratic ex-Senator a just rebuke on last Monday. It was a just and timely retribution to the democratic party and an endorsement of Senator McComas. It was a republican victory, pure and simple. It demonstrated the fact that Northern democrats don't believe in Southern tactics neither do they tolerate the disfranchisement of any citizen without a just cause. Senator McComas is to be congratulated.

## Good.

From the St. Joseph, Mo., Radical.

TOPEKA has a Negro councilman, a Negro member of the board of education, a Negro deputy sheriff, a Negro city marshal, as well as a Negro fire company. The Negro voting population is just about equal to that of this city. As compared with Topeka, what have St. Joseph Negroes? Answer: Nothing.

The District of Columbia has two Colored members of the school board, a few negro policemen, one or two negro firemen. Now that we have a new fire chief perhaps we may have a few more in the fire department. Good times are coming.

## USELESS LITTLE BITS.

In Germany a merchant was recently fined for using a quotation from the Bible as the beginning of an advertisement.

Sara Bernhardt's latest gown is said to have cost \$7,000. It is decorated with diamonds and turquoises and the skins of 200 ermines were required to line the train.

Hetty Green was in Boston the other day and was invited to visit a theater in the evening. The richest woman in America declined, saying she did not have "any clothes good enough."

When Mr. Hare got his first London engagement he was paid ten dollars a week for playing Sam Gerridge in "Caste." A few years later he declined an offer of \$500 a week to play the same part. "Circumstances alter cases," in the copy-book phrase.

Col. Sharpe, assistant commissary general of the army, is a strong believer in the policy of giving soldiers a liberal supply of sweets. "When you give the boys candy," says he, "they don't want to drink whisky. You never saw an old porter eating candy. I think the men now in the Philippines should have three-quarters of a pound per month each. That's what we are sending them."

## STUBBORN FACTS.

The average number of medical students in London is 549.

An acre of growing wheat uses 60 tons of water a month.

There are 1,150,000 civil law suits per year in England; 708,000 in France.

British farmers and gardeners used £32,000,000 worth of fertilizers yearly.

Europe grows but 27,000,000 acres of maize, against 73,000,000 in the United States.

Twenty-nine thousand five hundred stray dogs are taken up in London streets in a single year.

The letter "y" occurs 22 times in each 1,000 letters in English; in Spanish, 5 times; in French, 2.

If 33 pounds' pull move a wagon over wood pavement, a pull of 147 pounds will be needed to move the same vehicle over a newly-graveled road.

British friendly societies have a membership of 1,100,000, and a capital of £13,000,000, against 1,252,000 members of French societies. The capital of the latter is, however, under £6,000,000.

## THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

Six hundred thousand persons are employed in the electrical industries of the United States and about \$4,000,000,000 is invested in them.

Prof. Robenan, the Berlin electrical expert, who is studying the applicability of electric traction to the Trans-Siberian railroad, states that within ten years one will be able to travel around the world in 22 days.

Plans are about completed to close up the gaps between New York and Philadelphia and complete a trolley line between the two big cities. The tracks of a couple of steam roads are to be used for a portion of the way and a high rate of speed is expected. The promoters say that the full fare each way will be one dollar. The round trip between the two places by the steam roads is four dollars.

## GEN. LIEBER'S RECORD.

Judge Advocate General of the Army. Who Will Soon Retire, Was a Gallant Soldier.

Brig. Gen. G. Norman Lieber, judge advocate general of the United States army, who will retire in May, having reached the age limit, was born in Columbia, D. C., in 1837. He is the son of Francis Lieber, the distinguished writer and publicist, who was professor of history and political economy in South Carolina college, from which institution G. Norman Lieber graduated in 1856. From here he went to Harvard law school, graduating in 1859.

In 1861 he entered the military service of the United States as first



GEN. G. N. LIEBER.  
(Judge Advocate General of the United States Army.)

Lieutenant of the Eleventh United States infantry and served through the Peninsula campaign. He was aide camp to Gen. Halleck and went with Gen. Banks to New Orleans when the latter relieved Gen. Butler of the command of the department of the Gulf. At this time he was major and judge advocate of volunteers.

In 1867 he became a judge advocate in the permanent establishment. In 1884 he was made acting judge advocate general and in 1895 judge advocate general of the army, with the rank of brigadier.

Gen. Lieber was brevetted for gallantry at Gaines' Mill, and was created major for gallant and meritorious services in the Red river campaign. He was one of the four original founders of the Military Service institution, the others being Gen. D. S. Stanley, J. B. Fry and T. F. Rodenbough.

His father fought against Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo and came out unscathed, but his elder brother, Oscar (at one time state geologist of South Carolina), was in the confederate service, and died of wounds received at the battle of Williamsburg. Another brother lost an arm at Fort Donelson. His eldest son, Francis Lieber, died of typhoid fever while in military service in the Spanish-American war as acting assistant surgeon.

## GEN. CORBIN ENGAGED.

Adjutant General of the Army to Wed Miss Edythe Patten, a Washington Society Belle.

Washington society was greatly interested in the announcement made recently of the engagement of Miss Edythe Patten to Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general of the United States army.

Miss Patten, who is one of the most popular young women in the smart set of Washington, is very pretty and highly accomplished. She is wealthy and she and her three sisters have been prominent in the social functions of the capital, notably in those of the diplomatic circle.

Gen. Corbin is a widower. He also has been an active participant in social



GEN. HENRY C. CORBIN.  
(Adjutant General of the United States Army.)

affairs and is of fine, commanding presence, being one of the tallest men in the army. His son, Rutherford Corbin, is assistant secretary of the Philippine commission, and his daughter is Mrs. William U. Parsons, of Ardley on the Hudson.

Gen. Corbin will go to the Philippines in June to visit his son. He will return in time to be married in October. Miss Patten will spend the summer with her sisters in Europe, chiefly in Paris, where she will order her trousseau.

Gen. Corbin has bought a piece of property in the northwestern part of Washington, near the site of the proposed new French embassy, where he will build a home which he and his bride will occupy next winter.

## Snake Dines on Four Goats.

A Penang paper contains an affecting story of a hungry boa-constrictor at Reitan. The reptile gorged itself with four young goats, one after another, and then, smacking its lips, disposed his eight feet of length to slumber. It was not his dinner that disagreed with him, but the vengeful owner of the goats, who followed and slew him as he slept.

## QUEER COMBINATION.

Single Taxers Start Boom for a "Bloated Capitalist."

Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland's New Mayor, a Possible President of the United States—Advocates Socialistic Ideas.

A presidential boom for Tom Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, has been launched in Indianapolis, Ind.

The Single Tax club of that city has endorsed him for the highest place on the democratic ticket.

Johnson has been elected mayor of Cleveland by a sweeping majority, and Cleveland is a republican stronghold. He has his eye on the governor's chair at Columbus. If he succeeds in carrying a republican state and can count on the support of Indiana for president, far-seeing politicians say he is more than a presidential possibility.

Tom Johnson has long been a picturesque character. As street railway magnate, congressman, single taxer, socialist, politician, philosopher and good fellow he has been one of the nation's unique geniuses for many years.

He was elected on a platform with a tendency toward socialism, and by his election becomes the most prominent exponent of reform and socialistic ideas in the country.

Johnson is a robber baron and does not deny it. He is rich beyond the dreams of avarice, and he has made his money out of special privileges granted by the people. Some \$8,000,000 he is reputed to have made by charging high street car fares.

But he never concealed the fact that he was making millions out of the grants of the people. He frankly admitted it and denounced as wrong the system under which he was becoming rich. He has now disposed of all his street car holdings and invested his fortune in bonds. He will have nothing to do the rest of his life but clip coupons, but he has decided to devote his energies and ability to helping the people.

His first step after leaving the street car business was to denounce



THOMAS L. JOHNSON.  
(Mayor of Cleveland and a Democratic Presidential Possibility.)

the giving of special privileges in congress. He is now mayor of Cleveland on a platform which provides for three-cent fares and demands compensation for street car franchises. People have called him inconsistent for denouncing now the things which were responsible for the fortune he has made. But the people of Cleveland have not deemed his inconsistency of importance. They say that he is no hypocrite and never was, but is a man who can be depended upon to do as he promises.

Johnson's ancestors were among the pioneers of Kentucky. He is the son of the late Col. Albert W. Johnson, who was a wealthy planter in Arkansas before the war. His father threw his fortunes on the side of the south when the war came and sent his wife and three sons to Millville, Ga.

Tom was but ten years old, but at once began to help his mother. He became a newsboy and, as the people were hungry for news, he made money. When the war closed and his father did not have enough money to take his family back to his plantation in Arkansas, Tom came to his rescue with his savings of \$88.

The boy left home at the age of 14, as there was nothing on the plantation to attract him. He became an office boy in an iron foundry at Louisville at two dollars a week. Soon he was getting seven dollars. Then he got into the street railway business. At 17 he was superintendent of a street railway in Louisville.

Three years later he, with his uncle and a man named Shepherd, bought the Indianapolis street railway. They paid \$80,000 for it, and they sold it for more than \$1,000,000. Johnson took his share of the money and went to Cleveland in search of a new street car investment.

He bought a mule line on the West side of the city which never made a cent. He took advantage of a forgotten law which permitted him to use the tracks of another company. He introduced improvements, organized a stock company and became a millionaire. He went to congress and became a single taxer. He has always been honest, although his opinions conflicted with his own interests. The people who know him have absolute confidence in him, and the politicians who oppose him are afraid of him.

Pretty New Hampshire Custom. New Hampshire people have a summer celebration called the "Old Home Week," especially designed for rural reunions. The meetings last year were held in 76 different parts of the state, and the plans for this year are on a larger scale than ever.

## ALI MOHAMMED MIRZA.

Hereditary Governor General of Azerbaijan and Heir Apparent to the Throne of Persia.

The founder of the present Kajar dynasty, Agha Mohammed Khan, died in the year 1797, and was succeeded by his nephew, Fath Ali Shah, during whose reign Persia came so often into conflict with her great northern neighbor, and finally, in February, 1828, concluded the treaty of Turkmanchah, which delimitates its present north-west frontier.

The Persian forces, during the wars of 1803-13, and the subsequent war of 1825-27, were commanded by Fath Ali Shah's eldest son, Abbas Mirza, styled



ALI MOHAMMED MIRZA.  
(Valiabd of Persia and Governor General of Azerbaijan.)

Naib-es-Sultaneh, who was the first Kajar valiahd to be named governor general of the great northwestern province of Azerbaijan, of which Tabriz is the chief town. This great prince died a few months before his father, in the year 1834, and his son, Mohammed Shah, succeeded to the throne. He has ever since been an unwritten law that the valiahd (or heir-apparent) shall be governor general of Azerbaijan, and shall reside at Tabriz during the whole reign.

Such was the case with Muzaffer-ed-Deen Shah, who succeeded to the throne after the assassination of his father, Nasr-ed-Deen Shah, on May 1, 1896, and arrived in Teheran in June of that year, after having been crowned at Tabriz, where the present valiahd, Ala Mohammed Mirza, remained as governor general.

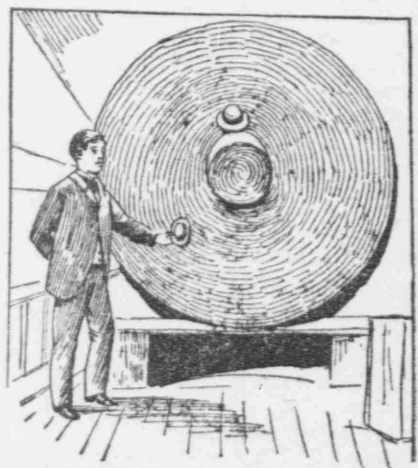
The valiahd, says London Black and White, was born on July 24, 1872, and is therefore 28 years old. He enjoyed, with his two younger brothers, the advantage of European tuition, of which his enlightened father saw the importance. The prince has acquired a very fair knowledge of French, and is in every way an example of the modern progressive spirit of the last decade in Persia. His highness is anxious to visit Europe, and it is thought likely that the shah may not be adverse to undertaking a journey this year.

The valiahd takes after his father in many ways. He has the same kindly and courteous manner which endears him to all who have the privilege of coming into contact with him. At the same time he seems to have inherited from his grandfather, Nasr-ed-Deen Shah, the firmness of character and strong constitution which distinguished the shah who was so well known in Europe. He has at the same time inherited from both his ancestors that passion for sport and outdoor exercise which has for generations been the lament of the weakly and indolent courtiers who, at all times and in all weathers, have been obliged, at a moment's notice, to accompany their royal masters on fatiguing shooting expeditions in the rocky mountains which surround the capital.

## MONSTER STRAW HAT.

Those Who Claim to Know All About It Say It Is the Largest One Ever Made.

Here is a picture of the largest hat in the world, so far as can be ascertained, and it was made by an ambitious



LARGEST HAT ON RECORD.  
(Made by an Ambitious Hatter in a Small Philippine Town.)

tious hatter of a small place in the Philippines, who used 250 yards of "jumbo" straight straw plait an inch in width in the manufacture of this monster head covering.

As a means of comparison, what are said to be the smallest lady's sailor hat and the smallest man's straw are held up for comparison with this giant, which measures 7½ feet across the brim and three feet around the crown.

Rare Excitement in Kansas. There was a lively time in Ellenswood, Kan., when a mad bull dashed through the town. The men fled to halls and stairways, leaving the women on the streets exposed to peril. On the following day a jackrabbit scampered over the same course, and the male population bravely chased it for four miles, while the women fled in terror.

## BLACK EYE ARTISTS.

They Do a Thriving Business in Our Large Cities.

Discolored Optics Repaired with the Customer Waits—Strangest Profession That Calls for Much Skill and Discretion.

"The men who fail in literature and art become critics," said the late Lord Beaconsfield in one of his splendid moods. There is truth in the saying, especially where literary men are concerned; but men who fail in art can sometimes find a more lucrative profession than that of criticizing the works of their former brethren of the brush, says a Philadelphia paper.

There are at least two men in Philadelphia—both of whom at one time hoped to gain recognition as artists—who earn a very fair living by restoring black eyes and bruised faces to their natural color. Both men have studios and do more or less cheap portraiture for the picture dealers, but their principal source of income is derived from professional boxers and from men who have been beaten in some chance barroom scrap.

Their clients or patients are a sorry-looking lot when they assemble in the early morning to have their bruised and battered faces restored to something like a natural appearance. The fast young man who has heard the chimes of midnight is there awaiting his turn along with a tough from a waterside ward.

An ordinary black eye, such as the fast young man carries away with him from his latest barroom scrap, is easily managed, but the bruised and battered face of an earnest "professional" after a well-contested set-to requires very delicate manipulation.

The artist who restores black eyes to their natural color sets his palette very much as a portrait painter would do when expecting a sitter. But there is a wide difference between the human skin and a prepared canvas, and a strong drying oil is usually mixed with the colors intended to restore a black eye or recover a bruised cheek. When the artificial flesh tints are



THE BLACK EYE BRIGADE.  
(On Their Way to Have Their Optics Restored at Short Notice.)

nearly dry they are lightly powdered with dry color. This deadens the gloss of the drying oil and gives a natural, flesh-like appearance to the restored face. Indeed, it would be impossible for anyone who was not in the secret to detect the imposture, so cleverly is the work done.

One dollar is the fee charged for restoring a black eye, and, as the work rarely occupies more than half an hour, the payment certainly compares very favorably with that received by a successful artist whose pictures find a place on the walls of the Academy of Art at the club's exhibitions.

In the case of a badly battered face several sittings may be required before the patient is again able to face his friends and society at large, and then the artist in black eyes reaps a golden harvest. A very popular "Kid," who was knocked out at a sparring exhibition in New York, went to Philadelphia for the express purpose of having his face restored to something like a natural appearance, which was a compliment to the art and artists of the Quaker city that seems to have passed unnoticed.

For the complete restoration of this gentleman slinger the fortunate artist received the unusual fee of \$35. But the "Kid" was desperately in love with a pretty chorus girl at the time and thought nothing of the expense.

"It's a curious trade, sure enough," said the most successful of the two Philadelphia restorers of black eyes, "but I have learned to like the work, irrespective of the money return it makes me. It enables one to study human nature, for one thing, and it is full of curious surprises for another."

"Once a lady in full evening dress came to me with a badly blacked eye, and the marks of a man's fingers still distinctly showing on her bare throat. She was in a highly nervous condition, and could scarcely control her voice or keep back the tears when she tried to talk to me. She spoke vaguely of 'an accident on the stairs,' but, of course, there was some brute of a man back of it all. I have had many another patient of the same sex, but never one so attractive and so mysterious. As a rule, they are unmistakably fast, and obtain their black eyes in some drunken quarrel with another woman of the same class. But my beautiful patient in evening dress was an unmistakable lady, as I have said, and I have always fancied that her visit to me was after the first act of a domestic tragedy which is not yet finished."

Why Americans Are Popular. Last year over 135,000 Americans visited Europe, and there spent \$4,000,000.